

EARL DELAWARE CONFESSES TO TAKING HOOLEY'S TIPS.

The Peer's "Press Agent," However, Got About \$125,000.

FINE DISTINCTIONS DRAWN

Wasn't Paid for Being a Director, He Says, but Took Handsome "Presents."

DENIES ATTEMPT TO BRIBE

Queen's Bench Justice Will Decide To-day Whether a Nobleman and Three Commoners Be Committed for Contempt.



Earl Delaware, who Acknowledges "Tips."

London, Aug. 16.—Lord Delaware draws a subtle distinction between the ethics of selling his name to a stock company and accepting a gratuity from a millionaire. In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice to-day he denied indignantly that he had received money for becoming a director of the Dunlop Tire Company, but acknowledged that he accepted from Mr. Hooley "presents" of \$40,000 and \$6,500.

The noble Earl spoke of these offerings in the matter-of-fact tone a waiter might employ in telling of the "tips" he had received from a generous diner. Nor did he seem embarrassed when he disclosed the fact that he had "received" \$30,000 from the reckless promoter, who had afterward been kind enough to remit the debt.

These naive "confessions" were made by his lordship at the hearing of the motion to commit Messrs. Bradshaw, Bradshaw and Rucker and the contempt of Mr. Hooley in trying to induce Hooley to falsify his evidence in the Dunlop case. The Earl admitted that he had spoken to Mr. Bradshaw on the subject.

"Did you offer to pay money to Mr. Hooley if he would exculpate you?" he was asked.

"No, oh, dear, no! I merely suggested, don't you know, that Bradshaw could, perhaps, induce Hooley to correct certain misstatements."

"And what about your telegram to Mr. Hooley asking him to say that you did not receive \$50,000 on account of the donation of the Dunlop Tire Company?"

"My only object was to get Hooley to correct a false statement. When I spoke to Hooley about it he said: 'That is all right; I don't know what he is saying.'"

Lord Delaware said he knew that Lord Althorpe had received \$45,000 and Mr. Bradshaw \$40,000.

Hooley admitted on the stand that he

had made a mistake in quoting Lord Delaware's gratuities at such a high figure, but attributed the error to a sense of sharp practice on the part of Bradshaw.

Thought his lordship had received \$50,000, he said, "because I paid him \$25,000 directly, and subsequently handed another \$25,000 to Mr. Bradshaw for division between Earl Delaware and the Earl of Albemarle. It appears, however, that Mr. Bradshaw pocketed the money, and that accounts for the discrepancy between Lord Delaware's statement and mine."

Hooley went on to describe the incident at the Brunswick Hotel in connection with Lord Delaware's alleged offer to pay him \$51,000 if he would contradict his first evidence.

"The offer was made by Mr. Bradshaw," said the bankrupt promoter, "in the Earl's presence. It was also in his presence that Mr. Bradshaw made a draft of the evidence I was desired to give."

There was very little evidence against Bradshaw, and Mr. Justice Wright dismissed the summons in his case. Bradshaw was then called to the stand and cleared the atmosphere a little for Earl Delaware. He was very much wrought up and faint during his examination.

Delaware was sympathetic.

"Lord Delaware expressed compassion to me because of Hooley's unfortunate position," said Bradshaw, "and said he would be glad to pay his hotel bill for a month to assist Mr. Hooley, who was short of \$1,000. But he cautioned me not to let Mr. Hooley know of this offer, lest it should be construed as an attempt at bribery."

"We also discussed Hooley's evidence, and it was understood that he should be asked to correct his misstatements."

The defendant, Hooley, went to the witness stand with alacrity.

Hooley's evidence is a far from false. He said that he had spoken to Mr. Bradshaw about the matter, and that he had been told that he should be asked to correct his misstatements.

Justice Wright will deliver his decision to-morrow.

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Seabrooke's Suit Against a Journal Writer Dismissed.

JUDGE OLMSTED'S RULING.

"No Evidence Even to Warrant Judgment for Civil Damages."

Too Much Publicity, McCall Asserted.

City Magistrate William H. Olmsted, sitting in the Centre Street Court, yesterday dismissed the case of Thomas G. Seabrooke against Curtis Dunham, of the Journal, for alleged criminal libel.

Judge Olmsted's decision is important on two grounds: First, it established that the dignity of a comic opera comedian is no holier nor more precious than that of the President of the United States or any other citizen; second, that a newspaper writer is not bound to regard comic opera comedians seriously upon all occasions.

The article upon which Mr. Seabrooke's charge was based appeared in the Evening Journal on June 8, over the signature of the defendant. Under the title of "Seabrooke and His Beetle Browed Incubus," it pictured Mr. Seabrooke personally conducted by a deputy sheriff seeking an engagement with a woman to earn bread for himself and alimony for Mrs. Seabrooke.

The presence of the deputy sheriff was necessary, as the actor was then an inmate of cell No. 23, Ludlow Street Jail, under commitment for contempt of court, having disobeyed the court's order to pay alimony for the past due of it.

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ANTISWEARING BILL PASSED WITH DEFEAT.

Another Measure Has Been Prepared.

Guggenheimer Not Downcast by Defeat.

Too Much Publicity, McCall Asserted.

Muh's Anti-Profanity Ordinance.

The new anti-profanity ordinance to be introduced at the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Muh:

"An ordinance to prevent the use of profane, obscene or vile language within the limits of the city of New York."

"Be it ordained by the Municipal Assembly of the city of New York as follows:

"Section 1—The utterance of use of profane, obscene or vile language in any public street or conveyance, or upon any waters within the limits of the city of New York, or upon any waters adjacent thereto within the jurisdiction thereof shall be a misdemeanor.

"Section 2—Any person violating this ordinance, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10, and not less than \$2, and in default of payment of such fine by imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

"Section 3—All ordinances of the former municipality and public corporations consolidated into the city of New York, relating to the utterance of profane, obscene or vile language and all other ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

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Letter from the Brotherhood of St. Andrew to President of the Council Guggenheimer:

No. 251 Fourth Avenue, New York, August 15, 1898.

At meeting held Saturday, August 14, 1898, members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew from Newark, Long Island, Westchester and New York, in joint conference assembled, it was unanimously resolved that those present heartily favor the passage of the proposed ordinance against public profanity introduced by Hon. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the City Council.

By order of the meeting, ALEXANDER M. HADEN, Chairman, To the Hon. Randolph Guggenheimer.

It's All Rot, the Acting Mayor Retorted.

Praise from St. Andrew's Brotherhood.

Proposed Law Was Worthy of Support.

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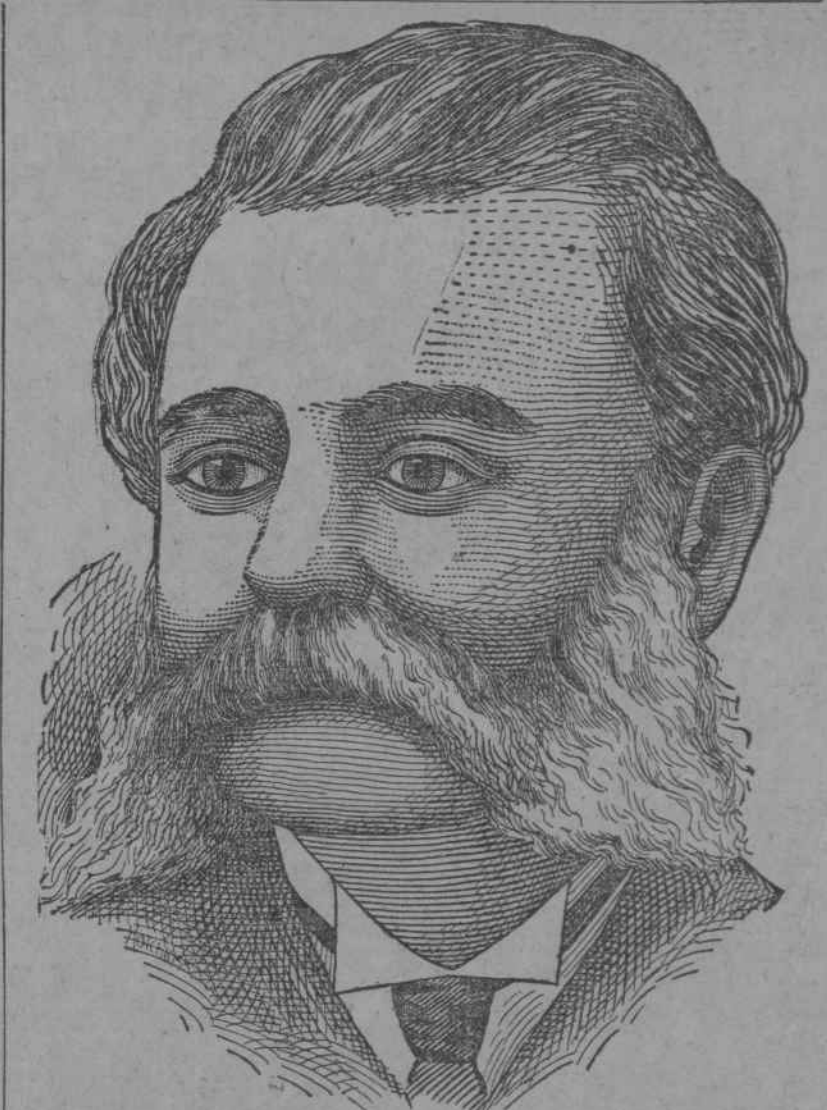
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SENT FREE TO MEN

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being distributed by the State Medical Institute, Ft. Wayne, Ind. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicose, or emaciation can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act directly to the diseased location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions, and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 549 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to